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## DIE GESCHICHTE UND DIE WURZEL DES SATZES VON DER ERHALTUNG DER ARBEIT.

By *E. Mach*. Leipsic: Barth, 1909. Pp. 60.

This little book was one of the first publications of Professor Mach and lays the foundation for all his future work. It treats the problem of the conservation of energy, and discusses its philosophical foundation. The old edition has been exhausted and to some extent replaced by his later books, especially his *Science of Mechanics*, in which he treats the same problem in connection with all other problems of science, though especially mechanics. His conclusion, to state it briefly, is that the nature of science consists in an economy of thought. While the first edition has to some extent been superseded by Professor Mach's more complete labors there is still a continuous call for the book, and many of the author's friends and admirers have insisted on its republication. Accordingly Professor Mach now presents it to his readers in an unchanged form, accompanied by a brief foreword of explanation.

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ETHICS. By *John Dewey* and *James H. Tufts*. New York: Holt, 1908. Pp. 618.

This volume is a by no means unimportant member of Holt's American Science Series and brings within the scope of junior students the accumulated results of the science of morals up to the present day. Its confessed purpose is to awaken in the student "a vital conviction of the genuine reality of moral problems and the value of reflective thought in dealing with them." The twenty-five chapters following the introduction are grouped in three parts. The first (written by Professor Tufts) is historical in character, treating not of the history of science, but of the beginnings and growth of morality. Here in the discussion of early group life and the transition first from group to personal morality, from tribal custom to individual conscience, followed by the development of morals among the Hebrews and Greeks, and later through the Middle Ages to the modern period, and closing with a comparison of a code of morals founded upon customs and that based upon reflective thought, the presentation of historical material is subordinated to the main purpose, as above quoted, of arousing a sense of the reality of ethical problems. To this purpose is likewise subordinated the theoretical interpretation contributed in Part II by Professor Dewey where problems and types of moral character are treated, as well as the relation of conduct to character and happiness, and the place of reason, of duty, and of self in the moral life. The joint authors share in the preparation of Part III which is devoted to the application of ethics to "The World of Action." Here we have an exposition of the relation of the individual to the social organization, and of the principles and problems of economic and political life, including also a discussion of the family and its relation both to the individual and to the state.

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THE EARLIEST COSMOLOGIES. By *William Fairfield Warren*. New York: Eaton & Mains. Pp. 222. Price \$1.50 net.

In his capacity as professor of comparative theology and philosophy of religion in Boston University during the thirty years of his presidency, Professor Warren was constantly made aware of the fact that the latest and most authoritative discussions of the pre-Copernican conceptions of the universe